

## **Remarks**

Claims 1, 3-11 & 16-20 are at issue. Claims 1, 6, 9-16 & 19-27 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Slaughter et al (USPN 6,643,650 B1) in view of Lipkin (US 6,721,747). Claims 2-5, 7-8 & 17-18 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim.

The limitations of claim 2 have been incorporated into claim 1. Claims 1 & 3-11 are allowable.

The limitations of claim 17 have been incorporated in to claim 16. Claims 16 & 18-20 are allowable.

The Applicants disagree with the Examiner and reserve the right to file a continuation to get the remaining claims allowed. The Examiner's response just shows that the Examiner is not allowing the applicants to be their own lexicographer. A more complete statement of why the other claims are allowable is given below.

Claim 1 requires an access search result and an access control rule. Slaughter describes an access control list at Cols. 39 & 40 lines 48-67 & 1-7. In this paragraph he states that the client may obtain an authentication credential through an authentication service (C 39, l 52-53). The client then sends a connection request with the authentication credential (C 39, l 55-58). The authentication credential determines the "capabilities" of the client. There is no discussion of an "access search result". The section pointed to by the Examiner (C 8, l 2-9) just discusses storing results (e.g., search results) not an access control rule. Clearly a search result cannot be an access control rule.

A key point of the claim is that the access control search is on the same extensible markup language file as the query search. The sections pointed to by the Examiner cannot be considered to have a query search on the same XML file as the access control search. Slaughter's query searches are on the advertising XML information and the access control search (if you can call it that) is on an authentication XML file. Claim 1 is allowable.

Claim 6 is allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim.

Claim 9 requires that the XML document be flattened. This is explained in the application with respect to FIGs. 1 & 2. The part of Slaughter (C 9, l 36-41) pointed to by the Examiner is discussing using a different XML schema for all devices and a expanded schema for specific devices to access the advertising space. This in no way describes a flattened XML document. In fact a close reading of the specification of the present application makes it clear that a flattened XML document is schema independent. Claim 9 is allowable.

Claim 10 requires returning a line number of a flattened XML document. There is no discussion of line numbers in the section pointed to by the Examiner. Claim 10 is allowable.

Claim 11 requires an intersection operation. No intersection operation is discussed in the section pointed to by the Examiner. Claim 11 is allowable.

Claim 12 requires an access search result and an access control rule. Slaughter describes an access control list at Cols. 39 & 40 lines 48-67 & 1-7. In this paragraph he states that the client may obtain an authentication credential through an authentication service (C 39, l 52-53). The client then sends a connection request with the authentication credential (C 39, l 55-58). The authentication credential determines the "capabilities" of the client. There is no discussion of an "access search result". The section pointed to by the Examiner (C 8, l 2-9) just discusses storing results (e.g., search results) not an access control rule. Clearly a search result cannot be an access control rule.

A key point of the claim is that the access control search is on the same extensible markup language file as the query search. The sections pointed to by the Examiner cannot be considered to have a query search on the same XML file as the access control search. Slaughter's query searches are on the advertising XML information and the access control search (if you can call it that) is on an authentication XML file. Claim 16 is allowable.

Claim 19 is allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim .

Claim 20 requires that the XML document be flattened. The part of Slaughter (C 9, l 36-41) pointed to by the Examiner is discussing using a different XML schema for all devices and an expanded schema for specific devices to access the advertising space. This in no way describes a flattened XML document. In fact a close reading of the specification of the present application makes it clear that a flattened XML document is schema independent. Claim 20 is allowable.

Claim 21 requires that the search be a sliding window search. A sliding window search is described at page 18, lines 1-12 of the present specification of the present application. The applicant is allowed to be there own lexicographer. There is no discussion in the prior art of a sliding window search. Claim 21 is allowable.

Claim 22 requires defining a trigger. "Predefining a command is not the same thing as defining a trigger. Claim 22 is allowable.

Claims 23 – 24 are allowable for the same reasons as claim 22.

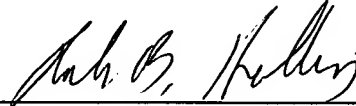
Claims 25 - 27 are allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim.

The application has been placed in condition for allowance, prompt reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Brandin)

By



Dale B. Halling

Attorney for the Applicant

Registration No. 38,170

Customer No.: 25,007

Phone: (719) 447-1990

Fax: (719) 447-9815

I hereby certify that an Amendment is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on:

12/29/05  
Date

  
Signature (Dale B. Halling)